SECTION 06062
INTERIOR FINISH WOOD TYPES

PART I – GENERAL

1.01 SECTION INCLUDES

A. The work of this section includes, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Interior finish wood types, hardwoods and softwoods.

2. Framing wood types, hardwoods and softwoods.

1.02 RELATED SECTIONS

(Edit the list below to suit the Project)

A. Section 06200 – Finish Carpentry

B. Section 06220 – Millwork

C. Section 06250 – Prefinished Paneling

D. Section 02660 – Board Paneling

E. Section 02670 – Closet and Utility Wood Shelving

F. Section 06400 – Architectural Woodwork

G. Section 06420 – Custom Wood Paneling

H. Section 06430 – Wood Stairs and Railings

I. Section 06450 – Standing and Running Trim

J. Section 06460 - Wood Frames

K. Section 06470 – Wood Screens, Blinds and Shutters

L. Section 06480 – Countertops

M. Section 09640 – Wood Flooring

N. Section 12500 – Furniture

1.03 REFERENCES

A. American Forest and Paper Association (AF&PA) , Washington DC.

http://www.woodcom.com/woodcom/afpa/afpabp02.html

1. Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) Certified (Sustainably Managed) Lumber and Certified Loggers.

   http://www.aboutsfi.org/core.asp

B. Architectural Woodwork Institute (AWI), http://www.awinet.org/ :

1. AWI - Quality Standards, 6th Edition, Version 1.0, 1993.

C. Certified Forest Products Council (CFPC).

http://www.certifiedwood.org/general/who-is-cfpc.htm

D. Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Certified (Sustainably Managed) Lumber.

http://www.fscoax.org/principal.htm

E. Rainforest Alliance 'SmartWood' Program.

http://www.smartwood.org/

F. Scientific Certification Systems 'Forest Conservation Program' (FCP), Oakland, CA
http://www.scs1.com/index.shtml

G. United States Green Building Council (USGBC)

http://www.usgbc.org/

1.04 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

A. AWI 6th Edition, Version 1.0, 1993, Grade III, Table 100-S4.

1. Allowable checks: None.

2. Sound Knots: Not exceeding 3/8", and no knots within ½" of millwork edges.

3. Color: Select wood for uniform color. (or) Select wood for contrasting heartwood and sapwood coloring.

1.05 SUBMITTALS

A. Certification: That wood and/or wood products are from sustainably managed forests as certified, including chain of custody, by the lot owner, broker and manufacturer through the:

1. Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) 'Principles and Criteria', Waterbury, VT; or

2. Rainforest Alliance 'SmartWood' Program, Richmond, VT; or

3. Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) 3rd Party Certification, Washington DC; or

4. Scientific Certification Systems 'Forest Conservation Program' (FCP), Oakland, CA.

1.06 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. Forests Harvested: Wood harvested (by SFI Certified loggers).from forests located **less than 250 miles** from the project site.

B. Forests Milled: Wood milled into lumber located **less than 250 miles** from the project site.

C. Manufacturers: Companies specializing in manufacture of interior wood products specified and located **less than 250 miles** from the project site.

D. Source Documentation: Certification or affidavit that wood complies with quality assurance standards.

(Alternate language….choose A, B, C & D. above or below.)

(250 miles based on LEED criteria and allows for larger use of Northern Forest region.)

A. Forests Harvested: Wood harvested from forests located in the state of **Vermont** (by SFI Certified loggers).

B. Forests Milled: Wood milled in the state of **Vermont**.

C. Manufacturers: Companies specializing in manufacture of interior wood products specified and located in the state of **Vermont**.

D. Source Documentation: Certification or affidavit that wood complies with quality assurance standards.

PART 2 – PRODUCTS

2.01 INTERIOR FINISH WOOD TYPES

A. Hardwoods: Provide solid wood and veneers per performance requirements. Provide plain or quarter sawn lumber and sliced or rotary veneers as indicated. Do not provide finger-jointed wood unless clearly indicated in the Contract Documents.

1. Type 1: Red Alder, [*Alnus rubra.*]
2. Type 2: American Hophornbeam, also known as Ironwood, [*Ostrya virginiana.*]
3. Type 3: White Ash, [*Fraxinus americana.*]
4. Type 4: Trembling Aspen, [*Populus tremuloides*.]
5. Type 5: American Basswood, [*Tilia americana*.] (limited quantities.)
6. Type 6: American Beech, [*Fagus grandifolia.*]

7. Type 7: Black Birch, also known as Sweet Birch or Cherry Birch, [*Betula lenta.*]
8. Type 8: Yellow Birch or White Birch (Yellow sapwood), [*Betula alleghaniensis.*]
9. Type 9: American Black Cherry, [*Prunus serotina*.]
10. Type 10: White Maple, also known as Sugar Maple, [*Acer sacharrum*.]
11. Type 11: Red Maple, [*Acer rubrum*.]
12. Type 12: White Oak, [*Quercus alba*.]
13. Type 13: Northern Red Oak, [*Quercus rubra.*]
14. Type 14: Red Oak, [*Quercus borealis.*]
15. Type 15: Yellow Poplar, American Tulipwood, [*Liriodendron tulipifera.*] (limited quantities.)
16. Type 16: Butternut (Walnut family,) [*Juglans cinerea.*]
17. Type 17: Black Walnut, [*Juglans nigra.*] (limited quantities.)
18. Type 18: Sycamore, [*Platanus occidentalis*.] (limited quantities.)

B. Softwoods: Provide solid wood and veneers per performance requirements. Provide plain or quarter sawn lumber and sliced or rotary veneers as indicated. Do not provide finger-jointed wood unless clearly indicated in the Contract Documents.

1. Type 19: Eastern White Cedar, [*Thuja occidentalis*.] (limited quantities.)
2. Type 20: (Eastern) Hemlock, [*Tsuga canadensis.*] (sawblade breaking hard knots make milling difficult.)
3. Type 21: Jack Pine, [*Pinus banksiana.*]
4. Type 22: Red Pine, [*Pinus resinosa.*] *(Good for structural uses and accepts pressure treatment.)*
5. Type 23: Eastern White Pine, [*Pinus strobus.*]
6. Type 24: White Spruce, [*Picea glauca.*]
7. Type 25: Red Spruce, [*Picea rubens.*]
8. Type 26: Tamarack, [*Larix laricina.*]

PART 3 – EXECUTION NOT USED

END OF SECTION

(Eastern) Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*)

Hemlock trees are beautiful, but the wood is of poor quality. Saw blades attempting to cut it would often break when they hit the extremely hard knots, so hemlocks in the past were saved from clear-cut logging. Another reason the hemlock survived the axe for so long is that it makes a poor Christmas tree; the needles fall as the tree dries.

USES: Although the wood is of poor quality and knotty, the lumber is used for pulp and railroad ties. The bark provides tannin. A tea can be made from the leaves and twigs. It is a poor Christmas tree because the leaves fall upon dying. It is often planted as an ornamental and shade tree.

The hemlock woolly adelgid, *Adelges tsugae*, has been in the United States since 1924.

Red Alder (Alnus rubra) Red alder is used for furniture, flooring, and firewood.

American Hophornbeam, also known as Ironwood *(Ostrya virginiana)*

The **wood** is strong, hard, durable, light brown to white, with thick pale sapwood. It is often used for fence posts, handles of tools, mallets and other small articles.

White Ash Oleaceae *Fraxinus Americana*

The wood is hard, strong, elastic, and very useful. It has a variety of applications, including interior finish, vehicles, furniture, containers, and wooden equipment.

Yellow Birch–*Betula alleghaniensis (lenta)*

The wood is heavy, strong, hard, and close-grained. The sapwood is light-colored, but the heartwood is dark red, which gives this wood the name of "red birch" to the lumber trade. The wood is used for flooring, woodenware, furniture, and other uses. It is prized as firewood

Main Uses
Furniture, millwork and paneling, doors, flooring, kitchen cabinets, turnings and toys.

General Description
Yellow birch has a white sapwood and light reddish brown heartwood. The wood is generally straight-grained with a fine uniform texture. Generally characterized by a plain and often curly or wavy pattern.

Working Properties
The wood works fairly easily, glues well with care, takes stain extremely well, and nails and screws satisfactorily where pre-boring is advised. It dries rather slowly with little degrade, but it has moderately high shrinkage, so is susceptible to movement in performance.

Physical Properties
The wood of yellow birch is heavy, hard and strong. It has very good bending properties, with good crushing strength and shock resistance.

Black Birch (Sweet Birch, Cherry Birch) *Betula lenta*

The hard, strong wood is used for furniture and hardwood flooring. Also, it makes very good firewood